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STATISTICAL BULLETIN
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

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## AGE DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE EARNING CAPACITY OF OUR AMERICAN POPULATION

The changes which have been going on in the internal structure of our population—through the steadily declining birthrate and the recent cutting down of immigration—show themselves in a smaller proportion of young people, and an increased proportion at the older ages. This change in age distribution has a direct influence upon the aggregate and the relative earning capacity of the nation. The depressing effect of the increased contingent of the superannuated is more than counterbalanced by the increase in the proportion of the population comprised within the age group of 20–64. This is the economically productive period, and, since the average man above the unskilled laboring class increases in earning capacity until well past his fortieth year, a shifting of the center of the population to a higher age has the effect of increasing the relative earning capacity of the nation.

The accompanying table and graph show the facts for a period of fifty years from 1870 to 1920, the year of the latest Federal census. The entire male population in this survey was divided into four broad age groups, namely, 0 to 19 years, 20 to 44 years, 45 to 64 years and 65 years and over. It will be seen that the age group 0–19, comprising the children and adolescents, has gradually but steadily diminished from 49.5 per cent. of the total male population in 1870, to 40.3 per cent. in 1920. At the other extreme we see that the "superannuated" age group, if we may so call it, of persons 65 years old or over, has steadily increased, from 2.9 per cent. in 1870, to 4.5 per cent. in 1920. Further details regarding the two other broad age-groups, 20–44 and 45–64 years, will be found in the table on page 2.

## Age Constitution and Earning Capacity of Population of the United States at Successive Periods

| Year (1) | Per Cent. of Male Population in Stated Age-Groups | | | | Index of Earning Capacity* (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | |
| | 0–19 Years | 20–44 Years | 45–64 Years | 65 Years and Over | |
| 1870 | 49.5 | 34.9 | 12.6 | 2.9 | 43 |
| 1880 | 47.6 | 36.0 | 12.9 | 3.4 | 44 |
| 1890 | 45.2 | 37.3 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 45 |
| 1900 | 43.6 | 37.9 | 14.1 | 4.0 | 47 |
| 1910 | 41.1 | 39.4 | 15.1 | 4.1 | 49 |
| 1920 | 40.3 | 38.2 | 16.9 | 4.5 | 50 |

*Index = Earnings per head of male population, as per cent. of earnings of males at age of maximum earning capacity.

## Prospective Populations

| Description | Per Cent. of Male Population in Stated Age-Groups | | | | Index of Earning Capacity |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–19 Years | 20–44 Years | 45–64 Years | 65 Years and Over | |
| "Basal" (fertility and mortality as of 1920)... | 35.4 | 35.2 | 20.0 | 9.4 | 52 |
| "Stationary" (life table as of 1920)..... | 31.6 | 35.3 | 22.4 | 10.7 | 54 |

So much for a retrospect. But the lower half of the table shows also some figures for future dates. These require some explanation. As has been indicated above, our present age distribution is in a sense abnormal, owing to the decrease in the birthrate in the past, and owing to immigration of persons of mature years. It is possible to compute the "basal" age distribution that would result, in years to come, if our present mortality rates and fertility continued unchanged at their existing values. This computation has actually been carried out, using, however, the 1920 figures of fertility and mortality, so as to base the work on an actual census year, for which data are more reliable than for intercensal years. The figures so computed show that, even if present fertility and mortality rates remained unchanged, we are slated for further diminution of our

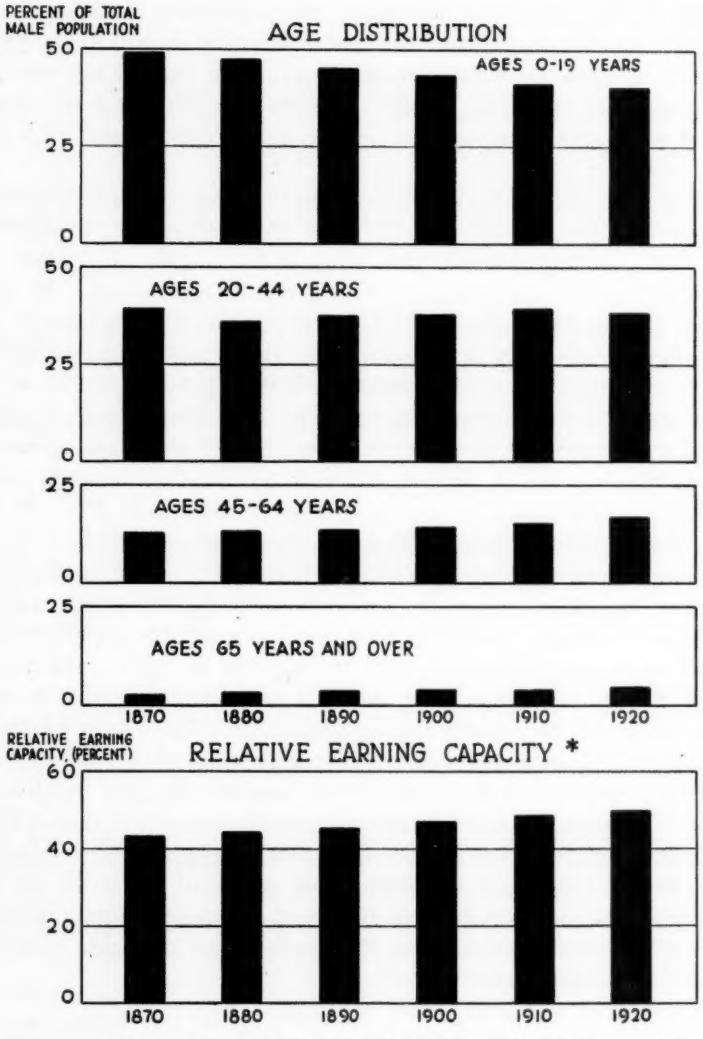
young contingent, and increase of our share of older persons, until, ultimately, there would be 35.4 per cent. of persons under 20, and 9.4 per cent. of persons over 65. Even this does not represent, however, the final scene. For there can be no doubt that, in the course of time, ultimately the fertility of our reproducing age groups must decline to the point that will make the population stationary. If by that time our mortality has not materially improved, so that we may compute essentially on the basis of our present age-specific deathrates, we shall find ourselves ultimately, with 31.6 per cent. of our population composed of persons under age 20, and 10.7 per cent. over 65.

Now what will be the effect of all these changes upon the earning capacity of the population? We may with advantage, in dealing with this question, follow a plan adopted by NATHAN P. LEVIN, of the Los Angeles, California, County Health Department. He expresses the earning capacity of the total population by means of an index number obtained as the quotient of the actual earnings divided by the earnings such as they would be if the whole population were at the age of maximum earning capacity. We shall depart slightly from LEVIN's method, however, in using, instead of his age schedule of earning capacity, a slightly different age schedule, namely, one published in the *American Journal of Hygiene*, 1927, page 553. With our age schedule of earnings applied to the population of the United States at successive periods, and with the corresponding age distribution shown in the table, we find for successive periods the earning index shown in column 6. It will be seen that, although the population as a whole is getting older, and must be expected to continue to do so in the future, yet the earning index is increasing, in spite of the accumulation of the superannuated contingent. The reason for this, as has already been pointed out, is that most men, above the level of unskilled labor, reach their maximum earning capacity relatively late in life, on an average somewhere about the forty-third year of life.

From these results it will be seen that, whatever other reasons we might have to regret the gradual advancing of the mean age of our population, one circumstance that need not cause us any concern is the effect of this aging upon the average and aggregate earning capacity of the population.

# AGE DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE EARNING CAPACITY

## UNITED STATES MALE POPULATION – 1870 TO 1920




* EARNINGS PER HEAD OF MALE POPULATION, EXPRESSED AS PERCENT OF EARNINGS AT AGE WHEN EARNING CAPACITY IS AT MAXIMUM

## LOW DEATHRATES AMONG INFANTS OF WAGE-EARNERS

Infants who are insured in the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company show very low deathrates. These rates are, in fact, lower than for babies in the population as a whole. It is very important to recall that insured industrial wage-earners are almost altogether city dwellers who cannot afford to surround their children with advantages and care such as children of other economic groups enjoy. The very low deathrate among their infants, during the first year of life, is, therefore, very significant and very gratifying.

Comparison of the facts for the insured infants with those for babies in the United States Birth Registration Area is made for the year 1926, as this is the latest year for which information is available for the latter. The table below shows, first of all, that the Metropolitan deathrate for children, under one year, is very much lower than in the United States Registration Area. This, it is true, is due largely to the fact that, in the Metropolitan group, the benefit of selection plays a large part, particularly in the first month of life, where the mortality rates are the highest. It is in this first month that the insured babies have the greatest advantage. But they also have a distinctly lower deathrate between one and three months, and a slightly lower mortality between three and six months, whereas between six months and a year the rates for both groups are substantially the same.

Infants insured in the Metropolitan enjoy a low deathrate largely

**Deathrates per 1,000 Lives Exposed to Risk under One Year of Age. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Industrial Department, and U. S. Birth Registration Area Compared. 1926**

| Age Period | Metropolitan Life Insurance Company | United States Birth Registration Area |
|---|---|---|
| All ages—under one year | 40.2 | 77.7 |
| Under one week* | 394.9 | 1,494.5 |
| One week and under one month | 146.0 | 156.2 |
| One month and under three months | 57.3 | 67.2 |
| Three months and under six months | 42.0 | 43.8 |
| Six months and under nine months | 34.4 | 33.6 |
| Nine months and under one year | 27.9 | 27.8 |

*Age period where risk selection excludes maximum number of non-viable and congenitally sick babies.

because of the large saving of life growing out of the care which they receive, when acutely sick, from the visiting nurse service maintained by the Company, and also as a result of the prenatal care which the Company gives to insured prospective mothers. Another important item in keeping down the deathrate of insured infants is the literature on care and feeding of infants which the Company distributes to its Industrial policyholders.

It is thus obvious that the wage-earners' children have enjoyed equally with those more favorably situated, the advances which have been made in the conservation of infant life; and the mortality rate of this class of the Company's business is satisfactory and seems to be growing better each year.

## AMERICAN LIFE TABLE BY INDIVIDUAL YEARS

The tables on pages 7 and 8 present the figures for the expectation of life of white persons in the American population, with distinction of sex and by individual years of age, according to the last published official life table.

We are frequently asked to supply such figures for all ages of life, whereas the official life table as published by the BUREAU OF THE CENSUS gives figures only for every fifth year of life. It has, therefore, seemed worth while to interpolate, between the figures of the last published official life table, the intervening figures for every year of life, and to give the public, through the STATISTICAL BULLETIN, the benefit of this interpolation. The table is carried up to age ninety-two, at which point the officially published table ends. The two tables published herewith may be regarded as supplements to the historical survey of life tables which has appeared in previous issues of the STATISTICAL BULLETIN (November, 1927, and March, 1928).

A special importance and value must always attach to statistical figures relating to those years in which a census is taken, and in which, therefore, the information is, as nearly as circumstances make it humanly possible, at first hand. So, among the more recent life tables, a particular value attaches to that for the years 1919-1920, the one here reproduced, with our interpolations.

## Life Table, White Males

United States Registration Area 1919–1920. Data for Every Fifth Year of Life (2, 7, etc.) as Published by the Bureau of the Census; Values for Intermediate Years of Life Interpolated by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

| Age | Survivors | Death Rate per 1,000 | Complete Expectation of Life | Age | Survivors | Death Rate per 1,000 | Complete Expectation of Life |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $l_x$ | 1,000 $q_x$ | $\overset{o}{e}_x$ | | $l_x$ | 1,000 $q_x$ | $\overset{o}{e}_x$ |
| 0 | 100,000 | 84.33 | 55.33 | 47 | 69,690 | 10.37 | 24.23 |
| 1 | 91,567 | 17.59 | 59.38 | 48 | 68,967 | 10.90 | 23.48 |
| 2 | 89,957 | 8.45 | 59.43 | 49 | 68,215 | 11.49 | 22.74 |
| 3 | 89,197 | 5.94 | 58.94 | 50 | 67,432 | 12.16 | 22.00 |
| 4 | 88,667 | 4.62 | 58.29 | 51 | 66,612 | 12.93 | 21.26 |
| 5 | 88,258 | 3.92 | 57.55 | 52 | 65,751 | 13.83 | 20.53 |
| 6 | 87,912 | 3.43 | 56.78 | 53 | 64,841 | 14.89 | 19.81 |
| 7 | 87,515 | 3.01 | 56.03 | 54 | 63,875 | 16.10 | 19.10 |
| 8 | 87,252 | 2.52 | 55.20 | 55 | 62,847 | 17.42 | 18.41 |
| 9 | 87,032 | 2.24 | 54.34 | 56 | 61,753 | 18.81 | 17.73 |
| 10 | 86,836 | 2.13 | 53.46 | 57 | 60,590 | 20.25 | 17.06 |
| 11 | 86,652 | 2.13 | 52.57 | 58 | 59,363 | 21.66 | 16.40 |
| 12 | 86,490 | 2.20 | 51.67 | 59 | 58,077 | 23.08 | 15.75 |
| 13 | 86,300 | 2.39 | 50.78 | 60 | 56,737 | 24.59 | 15.11 |
| 14 | 86,093 | 2.74 | 49.90 | 61 | 55,342 | 26.31 | 14.48 |
| 15 | 85,857 | 3.16 | 49.04 | 62 | 53,892 | 28.35 | 13.85 |
| 16 | 85,586 | 3.59 | 48.19 | 63 | 52,364 | 30.73 | 13.25 |
| 17 | 85,280 | 3.93 | 47.36 | 64 | 50,755 | 33.41 | 12.65 |
| 18 | 84,945 | 4.18 | 46.55 | 65 | 49,059 | 36.37 | 12.07 |
| 19 | 84,590 | 4.39 | 45.74 | 66 | 47,275 | 39.60 | 11.50 |
| 20 | 84,218 | 4.58 | 44.94 | 67 | 45,406 | 43.10 | 10.96 |
| 21 | 83,832 | 4.76 | 44.15 | 68 | 43,449 | 46.90 | 10.43 |
| 22 | 83,434 | 4.94 | 43.35 | 69 | 41,411 | 51.05 | 9.92 |
| 23 | 83,021 | 5.12 | 42.57 | 70 | 39,297 | 55.53 | 9.43 |
| 24 | 82,596 | 5.28 | 41.79 | 71 | 37,115 | 60.32 | 8.95 |
| 25 | 82,160 | 5.44 | 41.00 | 72 | 34,879 | 65.41 | 8.49 |
| 26 | 81,713 | 5.61 | 40.23 | 73 | 32,598 | 70.75 | 8.05 |
| 27 | 81,255 | 5.79 | 39.45 | 74 | 30,291 | 76.38 | 7.63 |
| 28 | 80,785 | 6.00 | 38.68 | 75 | 27,978 | 82.42 | 7.22 |
| 29 | 80,300 | 6.22 | 37.91 | 76 | 25,672 | 89.04 | 6.82 |
| 30 | 79,801 | 6.45 | 37.14 | 77 | 23,401 | 96.40 | 6.43 |
| 31 | 79,286 | 6.66 | 36.38 | 78 | 21,145 | 104.79 | 6.06 |
| 32 | 78,757 | 6.86 | 35.62 | 79 | 18,929 | 114.22 | 5.72 |
| 33 | 78,217 | 7.02 | 34.86 | 80 | 16,767 | 124.44 | 5.39 |
| 34 | 77,668 | 7.16 | 34.11 | 81 | 14,681 | 135.15 | 5.08 |
| 35 | 77,112 | 7.28 | 33.35 | 82 | 12,685 | 145.98 | 4.82 |
| 36 | 76,550 | 7.42 | 32.59 | 83 | 10,833 | 156.79 | 4.52 |
| 37 | 75,982 | 7.58 | 31.83 | 84 | 9,135 | 167.83 | 4.27 |
| 38 | 75,406 | 7.76 | 31.07 | 85 | 7,602 | 179.25 | 4.02 |
| 39 | 74,821 | 7.95 | 30.31 | 86 | 6,239 | 191.22 | 3.79 |
| 40 | 74,226 | 8.16 | 29.55 | 87 | 5,051 | 203.96 | 3.59 |
| 41 | 73,620 | 8.39 | 28.78 | 88 | 4,021 | 217.77 | 3.36 |
| 42 | 73,003 | 8.65 | 28.02 | 89 | 3,145 | 232.62 | 3.15 |
| 43 | 72,372 | 8.92 | 27.26 | 90 | 2,414 | 248.17 | 2.96 |
| 44 | 71,726 | 9.21 | 26.52 | 91 | 1,815 | 264.04 | 2.77 |
| 45 | 71,065 | 9.53 | 25.75 | 92 | 1,348 | 279.74 | 2.55 |
| 46 | 70,388 | 9.91 | 24.99 | | | | |

## Life Table, White Females

United States Registration Area 1919–1920. Data for Every Fifth Year of Life (2, 7, etc.) as Published by the Bureau of the Census; Values for Intermediate Years of Life Interpolated by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

| Age | Survivors | Death Rate per 1,000 | Complete Expectation of Life | Age | Survivors | Death Rate per 1,000 | Complete Expectation of Life |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $l_x$ | 1,000 $q_x$ | $\overset{o}{e}_x$ | | $l_x$ | 1,000 $q_x$ | $\overset{o}{e}_x$ |
| 0 | 100,000 | 67.32 | 57.52 | 47 | 71,944 | 9.30 | 25.21 |
| 1 | 93,268 | 15.82 | 60.63 | 48 | 71,275 | 9.80 | 24.45 |
| 2 | 91,792 | 7.74 | 60.60 | 49 | 70,577 | 10.33 | 23.68 |
| 3 | 91,082 | 5.61 | 60.07 | 50 | 69,848 | 10.93 | 22.93 |
| 4 | 90,571 | 4.10 | 59.41 | 51 | 69,084 | 11.61 | 22.17 |
| 5 | 90,182 | 3.62 | 58.66 | 52 | 68,283 | 12.40 | 21.43 |
| 6 | 89,855 | 3.07 | 57.87 | 53 | 67,436 | 13.30 | 20.69 |
| 7 | 89,569 | 2.60 | 57.05 | 54 | 66,539 | 14.31 | 19.96 |
| 8 | 89,336 | 2.15 | 56.20 | 55 | 65,587 | 15.42 | 19.25 |
| 9 | 89,144 | 1.90 | 55.32 | 56 | 64,575 | 16.60 | 18.54 |
| 10 | 88,975 | 1.81 | 54.43 | 57 | 63,504 | 17.85 | 17.84 |
| 11 | 88,814 | 1.82 | 53.52 | 58 | 62,371 | 19.10 | 17.16 |
| 12 | 88,651 | 1.89 | 52.62 | 59 | 61,179 | 20.38 | 16.48 |
| 13 | 88,483 | 2.05 | 51.72 | 60 | 59,932 | 21.76 | 15.82 |
| 14 | 88,302 | 2.33 | 50.82 | 61 | 58,628 | 23.35 | 15.16 |
| 15 | 88,096 | 2.69 | 49.94 | 62 | 57,266 | 25.26 | 14.50 |
| 16 | 87,860 | 3.08 | 49.08 | 63 | 55,820 | 27.52 | 13.87 |
| 17 | 87,589 | 3.45 | 48.22 | 64 | 54,283 | 30.09 | 13.25 |
| 18 | 87,287 | 3.83 | 47.39 | 65 | 52,650 | 32.95 | 12.64 |
| 19 | 86,953 | 4.25 | 46.57 | 66 | 50,915 | 36.05 | 12.06 |
| 20 | 86,583 | 4.67 | 45.77 | 67 | 49,081 | 39.37 | 11.49 |
| 21 | 86,179 | 5.07 | 44.98 | 68 | 47,149 | 42.92 | 10.94 |
| 22 | 85,741 | 5.42 | 44.21 | 69 | 45,125 | 46.74 | 10.41 |
| 23 | 85,276 | 5.71 | 43.45 | 70 | 43,016 | 50.86 | 9.89 |
| 24 | 84,790 | 5.96 | 42.69 | 71 | 40,828 | 55.30 | 9.40 |
| 25 | 84,284 | 6.18 | 41.95 | 72 | 38,575 | 60.09 | 8.92 |
| 26 | 83,764 | 6.36 | 41.20 | 73 | 36,257 | 65.22 | 8.45 |
| 27 | 83,231 | 6.53 | 40.46 | 74 | 33,892 | 70.71 | 8.01 |
| 28 | 82,688 | 6.67 | 39.73 | 75 | 31,496 | 76.64 | 7.58 |
| 29 | 82,136 | 6.77 | 38.99 | 76 | 29,082 | 83.07 | 7.17 |
| 30 | 81,580 | 6.85 | 38.25 | 77 | 26,677 | 90.10 | 6.77 |
| 31 | 81,021 | 6.92 | 37.51 | 78 | 24,273 | 97.93 | 6.39 |
| 32 | 80,461 | 6.97 | 36.77 | 79 | 21,896 | 106.60 | 6.03 |
| 33 | 79,900 | 7.00 | 36.02 | 80 | 19,562 | 115.95 | 5.69 |
| 34 | 79,341 | 7.00 | 35.27 | 81 | 17,294 | 125.76 | 5.37 |
| 35 | 78,786 | 6.98 | 34.51 | 82 | 15,111 | 135.79 | 5.08 |
| 36 | 78,236 | 6.99 | 33.76 | 83 | 13,059 | 145.87 | 4.77 |
| 37 | 77,689 | 7.02 | 32.99 | 84 | 11,154 | 156.18 | 4.50 |
| 38 | 77,144 | 7.08 | 32.22 | 85 | 9,412 | 166.95 | 4.24 |
| 39 | 76,598 | 7.14 | 31.45 | 86 | 7,841 | 178.46 | 3.99 |
| 40 | 76,051 | 7.23 | 30.67 | 87 | 6,451 | 191.03 | 3.76 |
| 41 | 75,501 | 7.36 | 29.89 | 88 | 5,219 | 205.08 | 3.50 |
| 42 | 74,947 | 7.55 | 29.11 | 89 | 4,148 | 220.57 | 3.27 |
| 43 | 74,381 | 7.80 | 28.33 | 90 | 3,233 | 237.11 | 3.06 |
| 44 | 73,801 | 8.10 | 27.54 | 91 | 2,467 | 254.23 | 2.85 |
| 45 | 73,203 | 8.45 | 26.77 | 92 | 1,861 | 271.33 | 2.62 |
| 46 | 72,585 | 8.85 | 25.99 | | | | |

## LONGEVITY OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

In connection with our investigation of the longevity of college athletes, we have previously pointed out that the best standard of comparison for the study of this group was the large body of college men—non-athletes as well as athletes. We are gratified to announce that, with the assistance of the COLLEGE PRESIDENTS' COMMITTEE OF FIFTY ON COLLEGE HYGIENE, we have now undertaken this second investigation.

The study now under way will be limited to eight representative colleges: Harvard, Yale, Amherst, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Wesleyan and Williams. The authorities of these colleges have submitted the records of their graduates, and these records are now being analyzed. The study will include graduates of classes from 1870 to 1905, inclusive, and altogether 40,000 men will be covered. The study will probably be finished by the end of this year. It is hoped that, at the same time, there will be ready a separate analysis of the longevity of graduates who won scholastic honors.

## HEALTH RECORD FOR JULY, 1928

The deatnrate among the industrial populations of the United States and Canada during July was 8.1 per thousand. While this exceeds somewhat the figure for the corresponding month of last year (7.9), it is nevertheless below the usual July mortality rate for American and Canadian wage-earners. The cumulative deathrate for 1928, up to the end of July, was lower than during the corresponding period of all preceding years with only two exceptions. The July deathrate is 14 per cent. lower than that for the preceding month, and 22 per cent. below that for May. These large drops reflect more than the usual seasonal improvement which we expect at this time of the year, and indicate that health conditions have adjusted themselves since the unusually high mortality rates recorded in May and April.

With the exception of measles, the principal epidemic diseases of childhood recorded lower deathrates than for July of last year.

Tuberculosis, after registering increases in both May and June, recorded a substantial drop in July. The cumulative deathrate for tuberculosis, up to the week ending August 18th, shows a six per cent. drop as compared with the corresponding period of last year. As the August to October period is the one in which the lowest deathrate for tuberculosis almost invariably occurs, there is every prospect that the deathrate for tuberculous disease, among American and Canadian wage-earners, will drop to at least 90 per hundred thousand this year.

This would be a new minimal figure and may be compared with 93.6 for 1927; 137.9 for 1920; 197.8 for 1915, and 224.6 for 1911. Assuming then, this rate of 90 per hundred thousand for the year 1928, the decline, as compared with the rate only seventeen years ago, would amount to 60 per cent.

The mortality from influenza and pneumonia, although showing a large seasonal decline in July as compared with June, was nevertheless much higher than the figure for July, 1927. It was the increase for these diseases, coupled with higher rates for organic heart disease and cancer, which was chiefly responsible for the rise in the rate for all causes combined over that recorded for July a year ago.

An encouraging item in the July mortality record is the deathrate for automobile fatalities, namely 16.0 per hundred thousand as compared with 19.9 in July, 1927. In three previous months this year, (March, April and June), we have also recorded reduced mortality from this cause. The year-to-date deathrate up to August 18th was 16.0 per hundred thousand, as compared with 16.1 for the like period of last year. If this slight improvement holds throughout the year, the efforts of interested agencies will have at last accomplished some little measure of success in depressing the deathrate from automobile fatalities, and 1928 will mark the first break in the continuously rising deathrate which has been in evidence ever since records of deaths from this cause were kept by the Metropolitan.

The deathrate for the large cities of the United States, in July, was 11.2 per 1,000 population, as compared with 11.7 in June, and 13.8 in July, 1927. There were more cases, in July than in June, of poliomyelitis and typhoid fever, but there was less sickness reported from diphtheria, influenza, measles, scarlet fever and smallpox. Comparison with July of last year shows higher incidence of influenza, measles and smallpox, but fewer cases of diphtheria, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever and typhoid fever.

An outstanding public health activity of the month was the International Conference on Cancer, at London. Three hundred specialists, from 25 countries, attended the Conference, whose foremost object was to coordinate the knowledge of students of the cancer problem.

The following table shows the mortality among the Industrial policyholders for July, 1928; June, 1928; July, 1927 and the year 1927.

## METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

### Deathrates* per 100,000 for Principal Causes, Premium-paying Business in Industrial Department (Annual Basis)

MONTHS OF JULY, 1928; JUNE, 1928, AND OF JULY, 1927

| CAUSES OF DEATH | RATE PER 100,000 LIVES EXPOSED* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | July, 1928 | June, 1928 | July, 1927 | Year 1927 |
| TOTAL—ALL CAUSES | 809.7 | 943.6 | 790.5 | 887.9 |
| Typhoid fever | 2.8 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 4.6 |
| Measles | 5.0 | 10.2 | 2.7 | 4.1 |
| Scarlet fever | 2.0 | 3.1 | 2.2 | 3.1 |
| Whooping cough | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 6.4 |
| Diphtheria | 7.0 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 10.6 |
| Influenza | 9.9 | 23.8 | 6.3 | 17.8 |
| Tuberculosis (All forms) | 83.3 | 102.6 | 91.7 | 93.6 |
| Tuberculosis of resp'y system | 72.9 | 87.8 | 79.9 | 81.9 |
| Cancer | 70.0 | 73.9 | 66.5 | 74.3 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 14.7 | 17.8 | 13.9 | 16.8 |
| Cerebral hemorrhage | 48.2 | 55.2 | 47.4 | 55.1 |
| Organic diseases of heart | 127.8 | 142.7 | 113.0 | 132.5 |
| Pneumonia (All forms) | 49.3 | 94.1 | 44.0 | 77.7 |
| Other respiratory diseases | 13.9 | 16.2 | 12.3 | 11.7 |
| Diarrhea and enteritis | 27.1 | 21.3 | 24.9 | 24.6 |
| Bright's disease (Chronic nephritis) | 58.0 | 67.6 | 61.1 | 69.5 |
| Puerperal state | 13.0 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 15.5 |
| Suicides | 7.9 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 |
| Homicides | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| Other external causes (excluding suicides and homicides) | 71.3 | 61.1 | 77.8 | 63.9 |
| Traumatism by automobiles | 16.0 | 16.9 | 19.9 | 18.4 |
| All other causes | 186.5 | 203.8 | 179.4 | 190.5 |

*All figures include infants insured under one year of age.

Correspondence on the subjects discussed in these BULLETINS may be addressed to: The Editor,

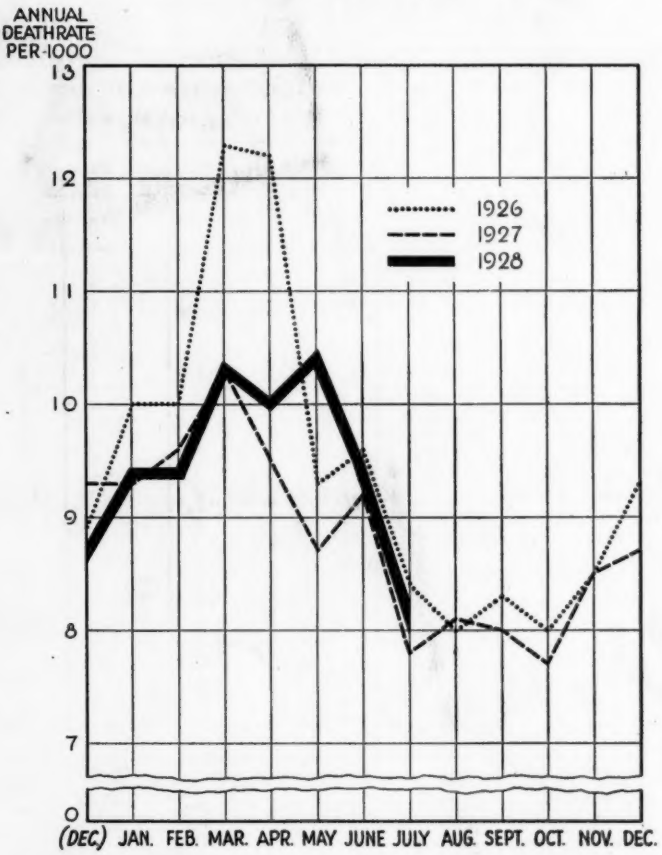
STATISTICAL BULLETIN,

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,

1 Madison Avenue, New York City

# Deathrates from All Causes

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT




| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 12.3 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 8.4 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| 1927 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 8.5 | 8.7 |
| 1928 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.3 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 8.1 | | | | | |

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